Product Name: HNF-4α/γ (Acetyl Lys127/79) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab06220

Summary

Production Name	HNF-4α/γ (Acetyl Lys127/79) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Acetyl Antibody
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	HNF4A HNF4 NR2A1 TCF14 HNF4G NR2A2
Alternative Names	Hepatocyte nuclear factor 4-alpha (HNF-4-alpha) (Nuclear receptor subfamily 2 group A member 1) (Transcription factor 14) Hepatocyte nuclear factor 4-gamma (HNF-4-gamma) (Nuclear receptor subfamily 2 group A member 2)(TCF-14) (Transcription factor HNF-4)
Gene ID	3172.0
SwissProt ID	P41235/Q14541. Synthetic Acetyl peptide from human protein at AA range: 127(HNF-4α)/79(HNF-4γ)

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-2000, ELISA 1:10000-20000
Molecular Weight	55kDa

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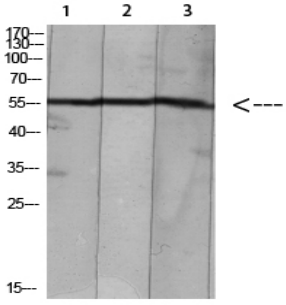
Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a nuclear transcription factor which binds DNA as a homodimer. The encoded protein controls the expression of several genes, including hepatocyte nuclear factor 1 alpha, a transcription factor which regulates the expression of several hepatic genes. This gene may play a role in development of the liver, kidney, and intestines. Mutations in this gene have been associated with monogenic autosomal dominant non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus type I. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants encoding several different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2012],alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist,disease:Defects in HNF4A are the cause of maturity onset diabetes of the young type 1 (MODY1) [MIM:125850]; also shortened MODY-1. MODY [MIM:606391] is a form of diabetes that is characterized by an autosomal dominant mode of inheritance, onset in childhood or early adulthood (usually before 25 years of age) and a primary defect in insulin secretion. The clinical phenotype of MODY1 is characterized by severe insulin secretory defects, and by major hyperglycemia associated with microvascular complications.,function:Transcriptionally controlled transcription factor. Binds to DNA sites required for the transcription of alpha 1-antitrypsin, apolipoprotein CIII, transthyretin genes and HNF1-alpha. May be essential for development of the liver, kidney and intestine.,miscellaneous:Binds fatty acids.,online information:Hepatocyte nuclear factors entry,PTM:Phosphorylated on tyrosine residue(s); phosphorylation is important for its DNA-binding activity. Phosphorylation may directly or indirectly play a regulatory role in the subnuclear distribution.,similarity:Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family.,similarity:Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family. NR2 subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 nuclear receptor DNA-binding domain.,subunit:Homodimerization is required for HNF4-alpha to bind to its recognition site.,

Research Area

Maturity onset diabetes of the young;

Image Data



1 mouse-lung
2 mouse-kidney
3 mouse-liver

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Western blot analysis of mouse-lung mouse-brain mouse-heart Hela mouse-liver lysate, antibody was diluted at 500.

Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000

Note

For research use only.